

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CHANNING GREEN,

Plaintiff,

v.

S. THOMPSON; SERGEANT
STOLTENBERG; SERGEANT M.
BLOISE; CAPTAIN DONAHUE;
LIEUTENANT GARY FULLER;
VINCENT S. CULLEN;
SERRITENO; CALIFORNIA STATE
PRISON, SAN QUENTIN,

Defendants.

No. C 10-5721 WHA (PR)

**SCHEDULING ORDER; DENYING
MOTIONS FOR APPOINTMENT OF
COUNSEL AND TO COLLECT
EVIDENCE**

(Docket Nos. 7 & 8)

INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff, a California prisoner who is proceeding pro se, filed a civil rights action in state court regarding the conditions of his confinement at San Quentin State Prison ("SQSP"). Because the first amended complaint contained federal claims under 42 U.S.C. 1983, defendants S. Thompson, Sergeant STOLTENBERG, Sergeant M. Bloise, Captain Donahue, Lieutenant Gary Fuller, Vincent S. Cullen, Serriteno, and SQSP timely removed the case to federal court. *See* 28 U.S.C. 1441, 1367. Following a review of plaintiff's claims under 28 U.S.C. 1915(a), dispositive motions and other matters are scheduled below.

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ANALYSIS

A. STANDARD OF REVIEW

Federal courts must engage in a preliminary screening of cases in which prisoners seek redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. 28 U.S.C. 1915A(a). In its review the court must identify any cognizable claims, and dismiss any claims which are frivolous, malicious, fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. *Id.* at 1915A(b)(1),(2). Pro se pleadings must be liberally construed. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep't*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990).

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2) requires only “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” “Specific facts are not necessary; the statement need only” give the “defendant fair notice of what the . . . claim is and the grounds upon which it rests.” *Erickson v. Pardus*, 127 S. Ct. 2197, 2200 (2007) (citations omitted). Although in order to state a claim a complaint “does not need detailed factual allegations, . . . a plaintiff's obligation to provide the 'grounds of his 'entitle[ment] to relief' requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do. . . . Factual allegations must be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level.” *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 127 S. Ct. 1955, 1964-65 (2007) (citations omitted). A complaint must proffer “enough facts to state a claim for relief that is plausible on its face.” *Id.* at 1986-87.

To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. 1983, a plaintiff must allege two essential elements: (1) that a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States was violated, and (2) that the alleged deprivation was committed by a person acting under the color of state law. *West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

B. LEGAL CLAIMS

When liberally construed, plaintiff's claims that defendants Thompson, Stoltenberg, Bloise, Donahue, Fuller, Cullen, and Serriteno violated state law and plaintiff's constitutional rights under the Eighth Amendment are cognizable. Plaintiff's claims against SQSP are barred

by the Eleventh Amendment. *See Allison v. Cal. Adult Authority*, 419 F.2d 822, 823 (9th Cir. 1969) (SQSP entitled to immunity from lawsuit in federal court under the 11th Amendment). The claims against SQSP will be dismissed. Dispositive motions and other matters are scheduled below.

C. PLAINTIFF'S MOTIONS

Plaintiff has filed a motion for appointment of counsel. There is no constitutional right to counsel in a civil case. *Lassiter v. Dep't of Social Services*, 452 U.S. 18, 25 (1981). 28 U.S.C. § 1915 confers on a district court only the power to "request" that counsel represent a litigant who is proceeding in forma pauperis. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1). This does not give the courts the power to make "coercive appointments of counsel." *Mallard v. United States Dist. Court*, 490 U.S. 296, 310 (1989). In short, the Court has only the power to ask pro bono counsel to represent plaintiff, not the power to "appoint" counsel. Plaintiff is capable of presenting his claims effectively, and the issues, at least at this stage, are not complex. His motion will be denied.

Plaintiff has filed a motion to "collect evidence." This motion is denied because evidence is not collected by the court or its employees for parties. Discovery is allowed, below, so plaintiff may engage in discovery to collect evidence for himself.

Plaintiff has also filed a request for court appearance and an opposition to defendants' motion to dismiss, to strike and to state a claim. Defendants have not filed such a motion, however, and no court appearance is otherwise necessary for the parties in this case. Consequently, plaintiff's request will be denied. Plaintiff will have an opportunity to file an opposition to any dispositive motion filed by defendants, pursuant to the schedule ordered below.

CONCLUSION

1. The claims against defendant SQSP is **DISMISSED**.
2. In order to expedite the resolution of this case, the court orders as follows:
 - a. No later than ninety days from the date this order is filed, defendants shall file a motion for summary judgment or other dispositive motion. If defendants are of the opinion

1 that this case cannot be resolved by summary judgment, they shall so inform the court prior to
2 the date the summary judgment motion is due. All papers filed with the court shall be promptly
3 served on the plaintiff.

4 b. Plaintiff's opposition to the dispositive motion, if any, shall be filed with the
5 court and served upon defendants no later than thirty days from the date of service of the
6 motion. Plaintiff must read the attached page headed "NOTICE -- WARNING," which is
7 provided to him pursuant to *Rand v. Rowland*, 154 F.3d 952, 953-954 (9th Cir. 1998) (en banc),
8 and *Klinge v. Eikenberry*, 849 F.2d 409, 411-12 (9th Cir. 1988).

9 If defendants file an unenumerated motion to dismiss claiming that plaintiff failed to
10 exhaust his available administrative remedies as required by 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a), plaintiff
11 should take note of the attached page headed "NOTICE -- WARNING (EXHAUSTION)," which is
12 provided to him as required by *Wyatt v. Terhune*, 315 F.3d 1108, 1120 n. 4 (9th Cir.),
13 *cert. denied*, *Alameida v. Wyatt*, 124 S.Ct 50 (2003).

14 c. Defendants **shall** file a reply brief no later than fifteen days after the date of
15 service of the opposition.

16 d. The motion shall be deemed submitted as of the date the reply brief is due.
17 No hearing will be held on the motion unless the court so orders at a later date.

18 3. All communications by the plaintiff with the court must be served on defendant, or
19 defendant's counsel once counsel has been designated, by mailing a true copy of the document
20 to defendant or defendant's counsel.

21 4. Discovery may be taken in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
22 No further court order under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 30(a)(2) or Local Rule 16-1 is
23 required before the parties may conduct discovery.


24 5. It is the plaintiff's responsibility to prosecute this case. Plaintiff must keep the court
25 informed of any change of address and must comply with the court's orders in a timely fashion.
26 Failure to do so may result in the dismissal of this action for failure to prosecute pursuant to
27 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b).

28 7. Plaintiff's motion for appointment of counsel (docket number 7), his motion to

1 collect evidence (docket number 8), and his request for a court appearance (docket number 10)
2 are **DENIED**.

3 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

4 Dated: February 11, 2011.



WILLIAM ALSUP
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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NOTICE -- WARNING
(SUMMARY JUDGMENT)

If defendants move for summary judgment, they are seeking to have your case dismissed. A motion for summary judgment under Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure will, if granted, end your case.

Rule 56 tells you what you must do in order to oppose a motion for summary judgment. Generally, summary judgment must be granted when there is no genuine issue of material fact--that is, if there is no real dispute about any fact that would affect the result of your case, the party who asked for summary judgment is entitled to judgment as a matter of law, which will end your case. When a party you are suing makes a motion for summary judgment that is properly supported by declarations (or other sworn testimony), you cannot simply rely on what your complaint says. Instead, you must set out specific facts in declarations, depositions, answers to interrogatories, or authenticated documents, as provided in Rule 56(e), that contradict the facts shown in the defendant's declarations and documents and show that there is a genuine issue of material fact for trial. If you do not submit your own evidence in opposition, summary judgment, if appropriate, may be entered against you. If summary judgment is granted, your case will be dismissed and there will be no trial.

NOTICE -- WARNING
(EXHAUSTION)

If defendants file an unenumerated motion to dismiss for failure to exhaust, they are seeking to have your case dismissed. If the motion is granted it will end your case.

You have the right to present any evidence you may have which tends to show that you did exhaust your administrative remedies. Such evidence may be in the form of declarations (statements signed under penalty of perjury) or authenticated documents, that is, documents accompanied by a declaration showing where they came from and why they are authentic, or other sworn papers, such as answers to interrogatories or depositions.

If defendants file a motion to dismiss and it is granted, your case will be dismissed and there will be no trial.